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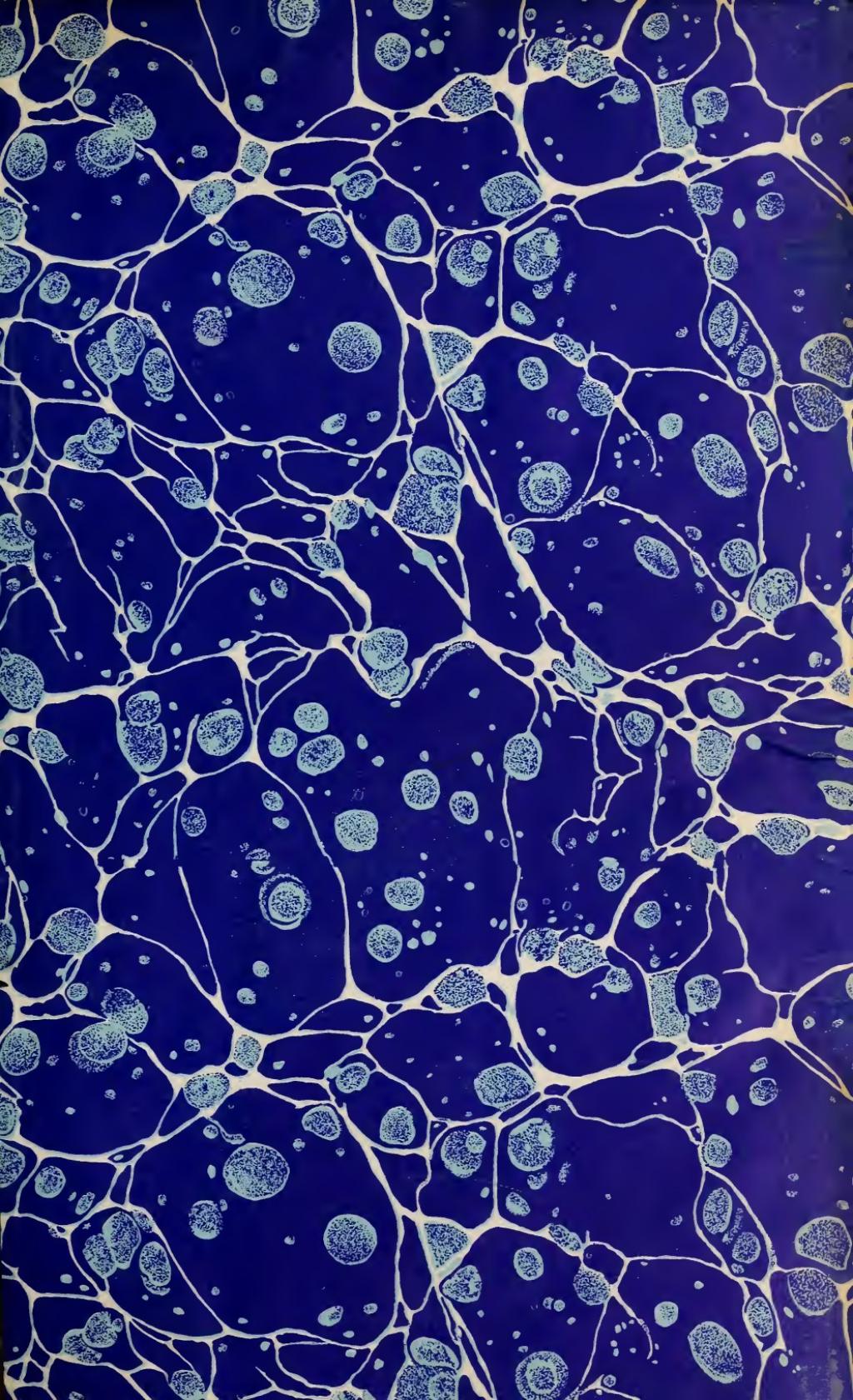
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1928-1931

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY-MARCH, 1929

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RECORD OF CURRENT WORK, JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1929

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER CONTROL

The European corn-borer quarantine was amended on February 25 to bring under restriction the areas found infested in 1928. As stated in the last issue

of the announcements, the extent of new territory was less than in previous years, except in western New England. In addition to the townships added to the regulated area on account of the discovery of new infestations, all that part of Michigan not heretofore under restriction was included. Such action was taken in order to simplify quarantine enforcement by utilizing the natural barrier of Lake Michigan against spread of infestation to the west. The corn borer had already reached the southern end of the lake.

A new corn borer law has been passed in Rhode Island, where the losses were heavier last season than before, and clean-up campaigns there and in southeastern Massachusetts are now under way in an effort to eliminate cornstalks before pupation takes place in May and June.

Quarantine enforcement measures during the quarter were confined largely to the certification of shelled corn in the central and western parts of the area and of perennial plants in eastern New England. This work will be shown in tabular form in a later issue.

JAPANESE-BEETLE CONTROL

REGULATED AREA EXTENDED

Under a revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine and regulations, effective February 15, 1929, the regulated area was enlarged to include part of one county in the State of Maryland as well as certain new territory in Connecticut, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. An additional regulated area consisting of the District of Columbia and part of the State of Virginia was also designated, but the restrictions on the latter area relate only to the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure and do not affect the interstate movement of farm products.

The rapidity with which this insect has spread since its original discovery in 1916 is indicated in Table 1, which was prepared by the Japanese-beetle-control office of the administration. In that table the figures from 1916 to 1923 show the areas actually known to be infested. Beginning with 1924, the discovery of isolated infestations at a distance from the center of infestation made it necessary to include within the regulated area certain intervening and apparently noninfested territory. In 1927 and 1928, respectively, certain of the isolated points discovered were not covered by the Federal quarantine, but were instead brought under State control as reported in the last issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements. These facts must be taken into consideration in interpreting the figures shown in the table.

TABLE 1.—*Areas infested and under regulation on account of Japanese-Beetle infestation, 1916 to 1928, inclusive*

[All figures refer to square miles]

Year ¹	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	New York	Connecticut	Maryland	District of Columbia	Virginia	Annual increase	Total
1916-----	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.96
1917-----	2,80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	2,80
1918-----	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	7
1919-----	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	48
1920-----	92	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	103
1921-----	214	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	271
1922-----	556	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	773
1923-----	1,745	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	2,442
1924-----	3,976	1,105	41	0	0	0	0	0	2,680	5,122
1925-----	4,704	1,302	41	0	0	0	0	0	925	6,047
1926-----	7,514	5,292	135	880	0	0	0	0	7,872	13,919
1927-----	7,514	9,829	135	1,992	357	0	0	0	5,908	19,827
1928-----	7,514	9,857	1,052	1,988	535	303	70	34	1,526	21,353

¹ The area shown for each year is that known to be infested at the close of the year indicated and brought under regulation at that time. For example, as a result of the scouting of 1926 it was found necessary to add 7,872 square miles to the area formerly under regulation, bringing the total regulated area at the close of 1926 to 13,919. The figures shown for 1928, namely, 21,353, represent the regulated area under the revision of the quarantine effective February 15, 1929. The entire State of New Jersey has been included in the Japanese-beetle quarantine since 1926.

VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL AND STATE JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINES

Eighty-nine reports of shipments of restricted articles from the Japanese-beetle regulated area to outside points in violation of Federal and State Japanese-beetle quarantines were received and investigated during the quarter; of these, 81 were parcel post, 1 freight, and 7 were by express. The packages concerned were returned to the shipper in all cases except 1, which was destroyed at the request of the consignee, and 2 which were allowed to proceed to destination. In 9 instances, investigation showed that the shipment had been made in full compliance with the quarantine but that the inspection certificate had apparently become detached from the package. As reported on a later page, three convictions for violation of the quarantine were secured during the quarter.

QUARANTINE ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE ASIATIC BEETLES

On March 2 the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice placing under quarantine the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle (*Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse) and the Asiatic garden beetle (*Aserica castanea* Arrow). The regulations supplemental to the quarantine bring under control the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure. The territory to which these restrictions apply comprises the vicinity of New Haven, Conn.; the southern tip of the State of New York including Long Island; all of New Jersey; eastern Pennsylvania; and an outlying point including the District of Columbia and the adjacent county of Arlington, and city of Alexandria, Va.

The Asiatic beetle (*Anomala*) has demonstrated possibilities as a lawn pest of a very menacing character, apparently much beyond that of the Japanese beetle or of any native species. Fortunately, it spreads very slowly on its own powers from any point of new infestation in lawns but there is special risk of artificial carriage and opportunity for wide movement and spread by carriage of the grubs either in the soil about plants or in other soil, manure, etc. In nurseries already reached by the pest, earth balls about plants have been found to contain large numbers of the grubs, in which stage the insect passes the fall, winter, and spring. Restrictions under the quarantine are therefore placed on the movement of nursery stock and other plants for propagation and on sand soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

The Asiatic garden beetle (*Aserica*) the second of these two pests, works in a similar manner, but in addition to being a lawn pest has demonstrated possibilities of serious injury in the beetle stage to foliage; although in the latter capacity it is of less moment so far than the Japanese beetle.

The quarantine restrictions in the territory covered are so similar to those involved in Japanese-beetle-control operations that the administration of the quarantine has been assigned to the same field organization, and a plan of joint certification, whereby a single Federal certificate will authorize movement under both quarantines, is in operation.

PINK-BOLLWORM CONTROL

No new pink-bollworm infestations were discovered in the 1928-29 cotton crop of the United States during the quarter. The infested area determined for the season was confined to Texas, where it was limited to the vicinity of Odessa and several points in the Pecos Valley in addition to the fields along the Rio Grande River between El Paso and Brewster Counties. Only 23 specimens were found outside the heavily infested Big Bend territory.

With the exception of the one infested field near Odessa in Ector County, the seven counties involved in the west-central Texas outbreak reported last season appeared to be free from infestation. It will be recalled that this area and the cotton plantings of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona were made the subject of an active clean-up and eradication program during the season of 1927-28. Climatic conditions proved to be highly unfavorable to the insect, and this fact, together with the active clean-up measures, reduced the number of pink bollworms to such a point that the inspectors did not succeed in finding them. Possibly as to some areas the insect has, in fact, been eradicated by this combination of natural and human agencies. Regulatory measures throughout the area must be maintained as heretofore, but continued failure to

discover the insect is, of course, a most hopeful indication of the ultimate successful termination of the eradication campaign.

The improvement or possible eradication in these regions, so far as they resulted from human activities, must be credited to field clean-up work and seed sterilization. No noncotton zones were established and cotton production has continued without interference. In the Arizona and New Mexico areas at the conclusion of cotton picking in the fall of 1927 the cotton plants were removed from the fields and destroyed, and the seed was sterilized as a part of the ginning process. In the west-central Texas area ginning had been practically finished for the season when the infestations were found, but all seed produced in the area which had not already been crushed was either crushed or sterilized under Federal and State supervision during the spring of 1928. At the close of the season all gins and oil mills were thoroughly cleaned to destroy any seed which might harbor infestation.

The extent to which the infestation has varied from year to year in the El Paso Valley where field-control measures and cottonseed-sterilization requirements are in effect is shown by a series of annual observations taken on the Ivey-Dale ranch. Each winter scouting is carried on on that property for 54 man-days. The number of pink bollworms found by the scouts in that length of time by crop years is as follows: 1920, 5; 1921, 158; 1922, 74; 1923, 0; 1924, 3; 1925, 252; 1926, 2; 1927, 12; 1928, 0. The variation in this vicinity appears to be due to variation in weather conditions and irregularity in the applications of local clean-up measures. The valley has an elevation of over 3,500 feet and is subject to relatively early frosts.

QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

The supervisors of seed sterilization in cotton gins and of lint and linter fumigation report that 267,039 bales of cotton lint were ginned in the regulated area and 267,215 bales of lint and linters were fumigated from the beginning of the 1928 crop season to March 31, 1929. A synopsis of the work is shown in Table 2. On March 31, 12 of the gins, 8 of the fumigation plants, and 9 of the oil mills shown in the table were still in operation. The others were being cleaned under the supervision of Federal inspectors.

TABLE 2.—*Cotton ginned and fumigated in the pink-bollworm regulated areas, September 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, inclusive*

State or country	Gins	Lint ginned	Fumi- gation plants	Lint fumi- gated	Oil mills	Linters fumi- gated
	Number	Bales	Number	Bales	Number	Bales
Texas	76	145,051	6	162,138	15	7,888
New Mexico	41	80,455	2	75,801	2	3,157
Arizona	11	29,790	1	13,995	1	2,202
Total	123	255,296	9	251,934	18	13,247
Mexico (work under U. S. Department of Agriculture supervision), mainly in Juarez Valley	9	11,743	(1)	2,016	2	18
Grand total	137	267,039	9	253,950	20	13,265

¹ Fumigation in Texas.

Fifteen road stations were operated to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm and the Thurberia weevil at the localities in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona shown in previous announcements. At these stations 64,579 cars were stopped and inspected and over 25 per cent (16,386) were found to be carrying restricted articles. Inspectors confiscated 100 picking sacks, 402 mattresses and pillows, seed cotton from 943 cars, and other articles from 50 cars. They passed 4,151 picking sacks (after cleaning or treatment where necessary) and 56,521 mattresses and pillows.

TEXAS PLANS TO COMPENSATE OWNERS FOR PINK-BOLLWORM LOSSES

The Texas Legislature on February 12, 1929, passed the so-called Webb bill, "providing compensation for all losses incurred or expenses sustained by all persons, firms, or corporations required to comply with the provisions of" the

Texas pink-bollworm act of 1921, and "providing for State ownership of fumigation and sterilization plants." This bill, which is printed in full on pages 41-43, was signed by the governor on February 26, 1929, and it became effective at once. No appropriation has yet been made to carry out the purposes of this bill, but it is not anticipated that this will affect the continuance of quarantine enforcement in the State.

THURBERIA WEEVIL

Field inspection for the Thurberia weevil is carried out by the Bureau of Entomology. According to a report from that bureau, the weevil population in all parts of the Santa Cruz Valley south of Tucson was greater in the 1928 crop than it has been in previous years, the heaviest infestation occurring in the southern end of the valley. The number of man-days scouting in Arizona amounted to 241.9, during which inspectors collected 471 weevils and observed 619 bolls which had been or were infested. The infestations were found in fields near Continental, Sahuarita, and Jaynes, also 7 miles south of Tucson and 10 and 15 miles, respectively, north of Wilcox. The gin, vacuum-fumigation, and oil-mill supervision data under this project are included in the report on pink-bollworm quarantine enforcement on a previous page.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF THE GIPSY MOTH

NEW JERSEY PROJECT

Conditions in the New Jersey area continued to be most encouraging during the period covered by this report. With the exception of two very old completely hatched egg clusters which were found in March near the site of an old gipsy-moth infestation, no sign of the gipsy moth has been found in the State during the fiscal year.

BARRIER ZONE AREA

In the barrier zone of western New England and eastern New York a number of new infestations have been found in western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut. The work is still in progress and a complete statement as to the barrier-zone situation in that area will be issued later. During the latter part of February and early March the barrier-zone treatment work and scouting activities were retarded for lack of sufficient funds to carry an adequate force of men, but the second deficiency bill, which passed Congress just before adjournment on March 4, carried an item of \$50,000 for work in this zone, and intensive eradication operations in and around all the infestations found in the zone are planned for the final quarter of the fiscal year.

QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

A total of 6,168 prospective shipments of forest products were inspected during the quarter, and of this number 5 were found infested with 37 gipsy-moth egg masses. Prospective shipments of stone and quarry products in the number of 40,539 were inspected, and 14 of them found infested with 16 egg masses. All egg clusters found were creosoted and entirely removed before certificates were issued. As indicating the close cooperation of nurserymen in keeping their properties free from moths, no infestations were found during the inspection of 3,323 shipments of nursery stock; 1,704 shipments of Christmas trees and greenery were also inspected and found free from egg masses. In addition to these figures, inspectors of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, in cooperation, examined and certified 63 shipments of nursery stock and forest products originating in the territory in New Jersey regulated under a gipsy-moth quarantine issued by that State.

The figures given do not include the several thousand permits issued each month for the shipment of products which have been manufactured, processed, or stored in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted and for products which originate outside the infested area and while within the infested areas have been stored and safeguarded in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF THE SATIN MOTH

The possibility of spreading the satin moth to new localities through the agency of shipments of pussy-willow twigs in transit from western Washington to Eastern States was indicated by the interception last year of a considerable quantity of such twigs at transit points.

The attention of Federal and State inspectors and postal employees was directed this season to the danger involved in such shipments, and a press statement (see p. 43) was issued for publication in newspapers in the infested area. As a result fewer such parcels were intercepted at the transit inspection points than heretofore.

MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM ERADICATION

A close approach to completion of the campaign for the total elimination of summer host-fruit trees is the most important development in the Mexican fruit-worm area of Texas during the past three months. Of the nearly 37,000 peach, plum, guava, and similar trees present in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties in 1927, about 129 remained on March 31. This is a reduction of about 3,000 since January 1. The total absence of summer host-fruit trees throughout this citrus-growing area is expected to make impossible any establishment of the Mexican fruit worm in the territory concerned or to bring about its prompt extermination should it be reintroduced.

In addition to eliminating deciduous fruit during the spring and summer, the residents of the regulated area are required to remove all citrus fruit (except lemons and sour limes) from the trees at the beginning of the host-free period. In 1928 that period was started on March 1, but in 1929 the seasonal development of the fruit was so retarded that the harvesting period was extended to March 30 under an order issued by the administration on January 31. The modification applies to this year only, and is not expected to be repeated in 1930.

By the close of the shipping season on March 30 the number of carloads of fruit of the 1928-29 crop moved from the valley by freight totaled 1,671. In addition, 145,091 bushels of grapefruit, oranges, and kumquats were transported from the regulated area in trucks, 7,777 bushels by passenger cars, and eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy 80-pound boxes by express.

Permits were issued to 22 additional packers during the 3-month period, making a total of 269 for the season. These packers were issued 907,249 individual-box shipping tags for the crop year ended on March 30, and 13,028 additional tags were issued to noncommercial shippers for the shipment of single boxes of fruit.

At the road station near Encino, Tex., 15,950 vehicles were inspected, of which 6,212 contained fruit. Vehicles intercepted carrying uncertified fruit or culs numbered 2 trucks and 1,725 passenger cars. In order to be sure that contra-brand fruit was not being detoured via Laredo, an inspector was again stationed at Roma for a part of February, but no quarantine violations were observed.

Over 2,000 citrus groves a month are inspected in the valley, and from 97 to 98 per cent continue to be found free from weeds and fallen fruit. Certificates of inspection are withheld from the remainder until they are cleaned up in a satisfactory manner.

No fruit worms were found at any point in the regulated area of Texas during the 3-month period, although infested fruit continues to be found from time to time in the markets of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.¹

PARLATORIA DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

A continued improvement in the date-scale situation is observed as a result of the intensive operations now in progress. In the Coachella Valley the number of infested palms discovered has been reduced to about 0.1 per cent of those examined, and excellent progress is being made in the eradication of the Imperial Valley outbreak discovered last year.

¹ The discovery was made in April of some very slight infestation in the case of the fruit from certain districts picked in March. The evidence would seem to indicate that this fruit became infested from the Mexican side due to the conditions referred to in the last paragraph. This incident clearly indicates the undesirability of again extending the harvesting period to include March and thus shortening by one month the host-free period.

NARCISSUS INSPECTION

Inspections of narcissus plantings are made by the State nursery inspectors of the States in which the bulbs are located, two inspections (field and storage) being required each year as a basis of certification. The number of growers and the number of bulbs reported by the various State inspectors are shown in Table 3. With respect to the number of bulbs shown it should be stated that the growers estimate that not more than 20 to 30 per cent of the total number indicated is available for interstate movement during any one year.

Bulb-eelworm infestations were reported in the States of California, Kansas, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington and in the District of Columbia. The greater narcissus fly was reported in California, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington. The lesser bulb fly was reported in California, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

TABLE 3.—*Narcissus-bulb certification, calendar year 1928*

State	Plantings inspected		Bulbs inspected		Bulbs certified as uninfested		Bulbs treated and certified	
	Polyanthus types ¹	Daffodil types ¹	Polyanthus types	Daffodil types	Polyanthus types	Daffodil types	Polyanthus types	Daffodil types
Alabama-----	5	2	89,600	7,400	89,600	7,400	0	0
Arkansas-----	0	1	0	15,200	0	15,200	0	0
California-----	(2)	(2)	33,503,840	10,590,872	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Connecticut-----	0	2	0	45,500	0	45,500	0	0
District of Columbia-----	0	8	0	17,146	0	10,025	0	7,121
Florida-----	90	2	57,964,050	50,000	57,964,050	50,000	0	0
Georgia-----	32	1	2,137,700	10,000	1,337,700	10,000	800,000	0
Illinois-----	1	13	1,000	1,291,435	0	362,535	1,000	844,400
Indiana-----	0	7	0	97,012	0	97,012	0	0
Kansas-----	0	3	0	15,961	0	9,300	0	6,661
Louisiana-----	63	5	204,300	71,000	89,000	71,000	0	0
Maryland-----	0	4	0	1,055,585	0	(2)	0	60,000
Massachusetts-----	0	1	0	100	0	100	0	0
Michigan-----	0	31	0	5,031,227	0	924,500	0	1,493,750
Minnesota-----	0	1	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
Mississippi-----	6	2	65,000	50,200	65,000	50,200	0	0
Missouri-----	0	4	0	204,500	0	204,500	0	0
New Jersey-----	0	9	0	2,205,928	0	2,173,928	0	32,000
New York-----	0	28	0	12,817,381	0	828,804	0	11,938,377
North Carolina-----	6	20	676,700	1,601,455	117,700	102,085	0	65,200
Ohio-----	0	25	0	500,010	0	422,861	0	0
Oregon-----	0	104	0	5,547,790	0	849,044	0	1,198,450
Pennsylvania-----	0	4	0	113,000	0	26,500	0	75,000
Rhode Island-----	0	1	0	1,480,000	0	0	0	1,480,000
South Carolina-----	5	0	30,828,750	0	30,828,750	0	0	0
Tennessee-----	0	1	0	320,000	0	320,000	0	0
Texas-----	5	2	6,641,000	4,140,000	6,541,000	4,140,000	100,000	0
Utah-----	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia-----	1	19	15,000	2,644,300	15,000	2,644,300	0	0
Washington-----	0	159	0	42,171,315	0	198,200	0	37,626,640
Wisconsin-----	0	2	0	541,000	0	0	0	541,000
Total-----	214	462	132,126,940	92,655,347	97,047,800	13,562,994	901,000	55,388,599

¹ "Polyanthus" types refer to Paper Whites, Chinese Sacred Lily, Soliel d'or and a few relatively rare varieties. These types are scarcely hardy in the North and are grown largely, as the table indicates, in the Southern States. The term "daffodil types" refers to the hardy trumpet daffodils of the North and also to such as Poetaz, Pheasant's Eye, and others. The figures given are, in most cases, approximations rather than exact counts.

² Not reported by State inspectors.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE ENFORCEMENT

The examination of nursery-stock shipments in transit for the spring shipping season of 1929 was begun late in February and was in active operation at the close of the quarter. The transfer points at which this work is being carried out this season are New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden, Portland, Spokane, and Seattle.

In addition to violations of the white-pine blister-rust quarantine, shipments moving in violation of other Federal plant quarantines are being intercepted

and turned back. A complete statement of the interceptions for the season will be included in a later issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements.

GRAIN-RUST CONTROL BY MEANS OF BARBERRY ERADICATION

A total of over 1,500,000 barberry bushes, including seedlings and sprouts, was destroyed in 1928 in the campaign to prevent black stem rust epidemics in the grain-growing States, according to the annual report of the office in charge of that project.

This campaign is conducted by the Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the State colleges of agriculture, the State departments of agriculture, and other agencies, in the 13 States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. That bureau and the States named are responsible for all phases of the barberry-eradication project except the enforcement of the Federal quarantines against the interstate movement of barberry and Mahonia plants.

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports as follows concerning the status of this work on December 31, 1928:

During the calendar year 1928 approximately 10.5 counties [in Illinois, Michigan, Montana, and Ohio] were covered in the first survey, and approximately 15 counties were surveyed a second time. Original bushes numbering 111,464 were found on 1,302 properties and 112,080 original bushes were destroyed on 1,395 properties in all surveys during the year. A total of 1,403,830 seedlings was found and a total of 1,404,230 seedlings was destroyed in the first survey, second survey, and resurveys. A grand total of 1,519,816 original bushes, sprouting bushes, and seedlings was found and a grand total of 1,520,832 was destroyed.

In the 10 years of the campaign from April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1928, an area equivalent to approximately 892 counties had been covered in the first survey of cities, towns, and farmsteads. Approximately 29 relatively unimportant counties remain to be surveyed a first time. These counties are in the southern part of Illinois and in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

Approximately 249.5 counties of the counties covered by first survey have been surveyed a second time. These comprise about 27 per cent of the total number of counties that ultimately will be covered by the first survey.

In all, 17,592,224 original bushes, sprouting bushes, and seedlings have been found, and 17,587,276 original bushes, sprouting bushes, and seedlings have been destroyed during the entire campaign.

WOODGATE RUST

The Woodgate rust was found on Scotch pine at Cazenovia, N. Y., in December, 1928, and Notice of Quarantine No. 65 was accordingly amended, effective April 1, 1929, adding Madison County, N. Y., to the area regulated on account of this disease. The amendment is quoted in full on a later page. The known infected and regulated area now covers all that part of New York State north of and including Madison, Herkimer, Hamilton, and Essex Counties.

LARCH CANKER

Practically all the trees found to be infested with this disease are reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry to have been destroyed. These included imported European larches, Japanese larches, native tamaracks, Douglas firs, and western yellow pines, growing in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The known infested properties numbered about 20, located in three different sections in the vicinity of Groton and Ipswich, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASIATIC-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 66)

FIVE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF
TWO ASIATIC BEETLES

[Press notice]

MARCH 5, 1929.

Two Asiatic beetles related to the Japanese beetle are the subject of a quarantine promulgated March 2 by the Secretary of Agriculture. The area quarantined comprises the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., the southern tip of

New York, including Long Island, all of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and an outlying point involving the District of Columbia and the adjacent county of Arlington, Va. This quarantine is based on the public hearing conducted in Washington, September 24, 1928, and the details of regulation are based on several subsequent conferences with officials and persons in interest of the States concerned.

Following the hearing, the original determination by the department was to limit the quarantine on account of these beetles substantially to the areas which had been determined as infested, and an announcement to that effect was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture December 20, 1928. This announcement led to subsequent conferences with the department of State officials and others in interest, and the submittal of official requests from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that the area quarantined in these States should be enlarged to be conterminous with the area now covered under the Japanese-beetle quarantine. The object of such enlargement of area was to give a greater unrestricted field of operation for important nursery interests. The possibility that these pests may later prove to be more widely distributed than the inspections and surveys up to this time have disclosed was also urged as well as the consideration that the natural spread of these insects would involve such annual extensions of the infested area as very materially to lessen the benefits of a more strictly limited quarantine.

This request, together with the assumption of full responsibility for the enlarged area by the appropriate officials of these States, necessarily was the determining factor as to the extension of the quarantine inasmuch as Federal powers are limited to restrictions on interstate movement of the articles concerned, and therefore, any enforcement other than on State lines must be with State cooperation and under State police powers.

The regulations under the quarantine now promulgated on account of the Asiatic beetles are in general of the same nature as those recently revised and promulgated on account of the Japanese beetle. The important difference is the elimination from the Asiatic-beetle quarantine of all control of farm products, such elimination being deemed possible on account of the little, if any, risk of spread of the Asiatic beetles in the movement of such products. This limits the restrictions under this quarantine to nursery stock and other plants for propagation and to sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure. Special risk of artificial carriage and opportunity for wide movement and spread of the Asiatic beetles is by carriage of the grubs either in the soil about plants or in other soil, manure, etc. The field enforcement of this quarantine will be under the same direction as the similar enforcement of the Japanese-beetle quarantine with headquarters at Camden, N. J.

Two Asiatic beetles are concerned in this quarantine, namely, *Anomala orientalis* and *Aserica castanea*, for which the common names are suggested, respectively, of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle. A third Asiatic beetle, *Serica similis*, was included in the notice of hearing but in the final analysis the importance of this insect did not appear to warrant quarantine action at this time.

The economic importance of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle is from the present outlook largely in their capacity to injure and destroy lawns and grasslands. The Asiatic beetle has demonstrated possibilities as a lawn pest of a very menacing character, apparently much beyond that of the Japanese beetle or of any native species. Fortunately it spreads very slowly on its own powers from any point of new infestation in lawns and under adequate quarantine safeguards can be prevented, perhaps, for many years from spreading widely in the United States. Unfortunately, while predominantly a grass pest, feeding on the roots, it will spread into any sort of near-by vegetation and into cultivated nursery stock. In nurseries already reached by this pest earth balls about plants have been found to contain large numbers of the white grub, in which stage the insect passes the fall, winter, and spring. A consideration of the millions of home properties in this country, as well as parks and other places of public interest and amusement, to say nothing of possible damage to pasture lands, may well give a pest such as this Asiatic beetle a greater public interest even than an enemy of an important field crop. The Asiatic garden beetle in addition to being a lawn pest has demonstrated possibilities of serious injury in the beetle stage to foliage, but in the latter capacity of less moment so far than the Japanese beetle.

The necessity for this quarantine seems to be clearly indicated by the demonstrated capacity of these insects to cause continuing losses to all home and estate owners and damage to lawns of any type as well as the possibilities of injury to cultivated crops.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE ASIATIC BEETLE AND THE ASIATIC GARDEN BEETLE

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 66

[Effective on and after March 15, 1929]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle (*Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse) and the Asiatic garden beetle (*Aserica castanea* Arrow), dangerous insects new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after March 15, 1929. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, and (2) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, such limitation shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the said beetles to other States and Territories, and when the movement of the restricted articles intra-state from such regulated areas is so safeguarded as to prevent the spread of the said beetles therefrom to other parts of the quarantined States and thence into interstate commerce.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of March, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 66

[Effective on and after March 15, 1929]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Beetles*: The insects known as the Asiatic beetle (*Anomala orientalis* Waterhouse) and the Asiatic garden beetle (*Aserica castanea* Arrow) in any stage of development.

(b) The terms "infested," "infestation," and the like relate to infestation with either of the beetles named.

(c) *Quarantined area*: Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the beetles named.

(d) *Regulated area*: Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 66.

(e) *Nursery and ornamental stock:* Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants for ornamental use.

(f) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure:* Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(g) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure:* Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(h) *Certified greenhouse:* A greenhouse which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 5. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots safeguarded and treated in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(i) *Inspector:* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 66, the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 66, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, cities, hundreds, and election districts, listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—Towns of New Haven and West Haven, in New Haven County.
District of Columbia.—The entire District.

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Nassau, Rockland, and Suffolk (except Fishers Island); New York City (including the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Richmond, and Queens); and the towns of Bedford, East Chester, Greenburg, Garrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, New Castle, New Rochelle, North Castle, Ossining, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, and Yonkers, and those portions of the towns of Cortland and Yorktown south of the Croton River in Westchester County.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill; the townships of Upper Allen, Lower Allen, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Middlesex, Monroe, and Silver Spring, in Cumberland County; Rye, in Perry County; and the following townships and cities in Lackawanna County and all territory southeast of said townships and cities in said county, namely: Ransom, Scranton, Dickson City, Blakely, Archbald, Carbondale, and Fell.

Virginia.—County of Arlington and city of Alexandria.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Section A.—Control of movement

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate² shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of smooth bulbs of tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, and narcissus³ from the regulated areas to points outside thereof.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped directly from the docks or freight yards of the port of entry in the original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement, between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, and portions of plants without roots and incapable of propagation (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and dried portions of plants free from soil).

Section B.—Conditions of certification

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock in which neither grubs in the soil nor beetles have been found, may be classified as Class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of numbered paragraph (5) of this regulation nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment from such premises to points outside the regulated areas without further inspection and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of Class III.⁴

(2) *Class III.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or beetles have been found will be classified as Class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock in localities known to be generally infested where beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. Upon compliance with numbered paragraphs (4) and (6) of this regulation nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment from such premises to points outside the regulated areas under any one of the following conditions:

(a) That the roots shall be treated with carbon disulphide emulsion or by other approved means in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(b) In the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by washing or shaking.

(c) That it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse. (See numbered paragraph (4) hereof.)

²As all the areas quarantined on account of these beetles are included within the area quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle (see Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised), a special form of certificate will be used, showing compliance with both Quarantines 48 and 66.

³The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs is subject to the restrictions contained in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. G2, Narcissus Bulb Quarantine.

⁴Under the Japanese-beetle quarantine provision is made for three classes of nurseries, and they are designated as Classes I, II, and III, respectively. Only two classes are considered necessary under this quarantine, but since it covers largely the same territory it seems desirable, in order to avoid confusion, that they be designated as Classes I and III, the latter designation under both quarantines referring to infested premises.

(3) *Subdivision of nursery properties for the purpose of classification.*—In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as Class I or Class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as may be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties which would otherwise fall in Class III may be open to subdivision for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in Classes I or III when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned.

(4) Greenhouses of Class III may be certified as prescribed in numbered paragraph (2) hereof, upon compliance with the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in Class III shall be kept screened during the period of flight of the beetles, namely, between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, in manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from areas in which Class III nurseries or greenhouses are located, or which may have been exposed to infestation, shall be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to, the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses it shall be stored in a tightly closed building or container.

(c) Plants potted in certified soil (see regulation 6) in nurseries or greenhouses of Class III and placed in outdoor screened frames during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment to points outside the regulated areas under the following conditions: A careful inspection shall be made of the soil from not less than 10 per cent of the pots. The soil in and including an area not less than 3 feet wide surrounding the frames shall be treated not later than the preceding October 1 with arsenate-of-lead powder, applied uniformly at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre. The soil examination and treatment shall be made under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(d) Plants potted in certified soil (see regulation 6) in nurseries or greenhouses of Class III and placed in beds in the open during the period October 16 to June 14 may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment to points outside the regulated areas upon compliance with the following conditions performed under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to such inspector: A fine-mesh screen shall be so placed in the bottom of each pot as to prevent the entrance of beetle larvae through the drainage hole; the soil in beds on which the pots are placed shall have been treated not less than three months previous to the time the pots are placed in the beds with arsenate-of-lead powder applied uniformly at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre, under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; no pots shall be placed within 3 feet of soil which has not been treated; before pots are placed on treated beds careful soil examination shall be made of the beds and their freedom from infestation determined by the inspector: *Provided*, That the use of the fine-mesh screens in such pots may be omitted when the soil treatment specified has been carried out on such beds for at least three consecutive years and so long as the soil treatment is continued yearly thereafter in accordance with the above requirements.

(5) Cut flowers, and other parts of plants without roots or soil and incapable of propagation, may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated areas under either of the following conditions:

(a) When they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(b) When they have been grown in a greenhouse of Class I or in a certified greenhouse of Class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also section A (3) of this regulation.)

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, shall comply with the following conditions:

(a) Purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated areas shall be restricted to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each purchase and said certificate shall accompany the article when moved.

(b) Approval of the inspector shall be obtained before nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses.

(c) All sales or shipments of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure both to points outside the regulated areas, and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas shall be reported immediately on forms provided for that purpose.

(d) All purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure secured from within the regulated areas shall be reported in writing immediately to the inspector.

Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation; and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped directly from the docks or freight yards of the port of entry may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated areas when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from classified premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route and, when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

Section A.—Control of movement

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes from the District of Columbia or from the regulated area of Virginia.

Section B.—Conditions of certification

Certificates for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from the regulated areas to points outside thereof may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(a) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated areas, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(b) When the material consists of fresh manure and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(c) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground, and either is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(d) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphid under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation shall be a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) hereof.

REGULATION 7. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure moving interstate between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method determined by

the inspector as necessary to prevent infestation of the articles listed. This requirement shall apply to each automobile, truck, wagon, car, and boat hauling such articles from the regulated areas to points outside thereof.

REGULATION 8. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5 and 6, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall bear a certificate showing the contents to be apparently free from infestation.

The inspection certificate in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment, or in the case of truck or other road vehicle the certificate shall accompany the vehicle.

Misuse or transfer of certificates or use of void certificates is prohibited and may result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

REGULATION 9. CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5 and 6 shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

Applicants for inspection shall assemble the articles at such points as the inspector may designate and to so place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated can not be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

REGULATION 10. INSPECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved or offered for movement interstate which contains or may contain articles, the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by inspectors at any time or place.

REGULATION 11. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

REGULATION 12. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 15, 1929.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of March, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

The States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing: United States Department of Agriculture, Beetle Control, Box 361, Camden, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained in Shelton, Conn.; Glassboro, Trenton, New Brunswick, and Rutherford, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; and Norristown, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Main 4650, Branch 174, the inspection house of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Twelfth and B Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICE OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of entomology, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.

Bureau of statistics and inspection, department of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany N. Y.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Division of plant industry, department of agriculture and immigration, Richmond, Va.

(P. Q. C. A.—221.)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATION 5, QUARANTINE NO. 66, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ASIATIC BEETLE AND THE ASIATIC GARDEN BEETLE

[Effective on and after March 15, 1929]

MARCH 2, 1929.

The purpose of this circular is to give a more definite and exact interpretation of procedure to be followed in the enforcement of numbered paragraph 3 of regulation 5, section B. This paragraph reads as follows:

"In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as Class I or Class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties which would otherwise fall in Class III may be open to subdivision for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in Classes I or III when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned."

It is understood that the subdivision of unit nursery properties as provided for in the second sentence of the quoted paragraph shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(1) The subdivision of the nursery containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature, such boundaries in the case of *Anomala orientalis* to be approximately 100 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs, and in the case of *Aserica castanea* approximately 250 feet, or in the case of greenhouses or plants in frames for either of these insects such lesser distance as shall be approved by the inspector.

(2) Any such reduction in distance shall be conditioned upon the undertaking by the owner of the nursery concerned of clean-up operations satisfactory to the inspector, and upon any other local factors which might operate to eliminate risk of spread.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1929.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows: That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 66, effective on and after March 15, 1929, quarantined the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle, and has ordered that, (1), nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, and, (2), sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to said quarantine or in amendments thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 66 with rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315),

as amended, has by Notice of Quarantine No. 66, effective March 15, 1929, quarantined the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle, and has ordered that (1) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, and (2) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto. Copies of said quarantine, and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1929; Evening Star, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1929; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., March 15, 1929; The World, New York, N. Y., March 15, 1929; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1929; Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., March 13, 1929.]

BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

P. Q. C. A.—219

NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN SHIPPING CURRANT OR GOOSEBERRY PLANTS OR FIVELEAF PINES

JANUARY 25, 1929.

BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTICUT

The State of Connecticut has recently set aside several areas as blister-rust control areas, within which the growing or possession of currant and gooseberry plants is prohibited (State Quarantine Order No. 17, effective October 1, 1928). As a result of this measure, the control-area permit requirements of Federal Quarantine No. 63 are now applicable to the State of Connecticut, and accordingly no currant or gooseberry plants or fiveleaf pines may be shipped into any part of the State unless a control-area permit is attached to the container (see regulation 4a). Application for such permit should be addressed to the State entomologist, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn., and should state the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

The control areas consist of 1,500-foot zones surrounding certain white-pine-growing nurseries at Cromwell, Stratford, Woodmont, Deep River, New Canaan, Cheshire, Southport, Yalesville, Waterford, and West Hartford.

The list of States which have legally established blister-rust control areas at the present time, and the address of the officer in each State to whom application for permit should be made, are given below:

Connecticut-----	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine-----	Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts-----	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan-----	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire-----	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island-----	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

Washington and Oregon may establish such control areas in the future, and it is recommended that those desiring to ship *Ribes* or fiveleaf pines into these States should request definite information on this point from the proper officers in advance of shipment. Concerning consignments into Oregon address the Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland. For shipments into Washington, address the Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS

PLANT-SHIPMENT REGULATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REVISED

[Press notice]

APRIL 1, 1929.

Revised rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia became effective to-day (April 1), according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The new regulations make little, if any, change in the present practice of the department in certifying nursery and greenhouse stock shipped to points outside the District. The purpose of the revision is to bring up to date those parts of the regulations which involve special plant quarantines, particularly those relating to Japanese, Asiatic, and Asiatic garden beetles, as the District is under special quarantine on account of these pests.

All nursery stock and similar plant material intended to be shipped to points outside the District is required to be presented at the inspection house of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Twelfth and B Streets NW., for inspection at the time of shipment. Incoming stock is also delivered to the inspection house, unless it is released at the railway station or elsewhere by an inspector of the department.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, AND OTHER QUARANTINED ARTICLES INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Approved March 29, 1929; effective April 1, 1929]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia involves little, if any, change in the present practice of the department in making inspection and certification of such materials. The form and phraseology have been modified somewhat to provide for compliance with several special quarantines relating to such articles.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that, in order to control and eradicate and to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations in, into, and out of the District of Columbia, it is necessary to make and promulgate the following rules and regulations:

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I do order that no plants or plant products or articles whose movement is restricted by Federal plant quarantines shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the said rules and regulations and such other rules, regulations, and notices of quarantine as may be promulgated under the authority of the said act.

REGULATION 1. DEFINITION

The words "plants and plant products" whenever used in these regulations shall include all greenhouse and field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and other plants and plant products.

REGULATION 2. UNRESTRICTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The following classes of plants and plant products, not including, however, those which are covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be moved into or out of the District of Columbia without restriction:

- (a) Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products transported for food, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes.
- (b) Cut flowers, Christmas trees, and other parts of plants without roots and free from soil.
- (c) Domestic-grown seeds of all kinds.
- (d) Field, vegetable, and flower seeds of foreign origin.

Shipment of plants and plant products and other restricted articles into the District of Columbia

REGULATION 3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Except as provided in regulation 2, plants and plant products and articles whose movement is restricted by Federal plant quarantines may be admitted into the District of Columbia only upon compliance with the following requirements:

- (a) Each package must have attached to the outside thereof a certificate of inspection indicating that the nursery from which the plants were taken was inspected within one year prior to the date of shipment and signed by the State nursery or horticultural inspector of the State or Territory or country from which the plants or plant products were shipped.
- (b) The package, bundle, or other container must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor, and the name and address of the consignee, and with the nature of the contents.
- (c) No package, bundle, or other container conveying restricted plants or plant products shall be delivered to the consignee in the District of Columbia by any common carrier until its delivery is authorized by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.
- (d) Articles covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders may be admitted only on compliance with such orders.

REGULATION 4. PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

All plants and plant products prohibited, restricted, or unrestricted, addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, shall be delivered only to the inspection house of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration (Twelfth and B Streets NW.).

REGULATION 5. SHIPMENTS WHICH FAIL TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS

Any plant or plant product or other article transported into the District of Columbia in violation of these regulations or of any notice of quarantine⁵ or any restrictive order promulgated under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, or of any rule or regulation supplemental to such quarantine or order, shall be subject to destruction, treatment, or return to the point of origin at the expense of the owner or shipper unless released by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Shipment of plants and plant products out of the District of Columbia

REGULATION 6. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Except as provided in regulation 2, plants and plant products and articles whose movement is restricted by Federal plant quarantines shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the District of Columbia to any point outside thereof unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Each car, box, bale, or other container so moved shall have attached to the outside thereof the in-

⁵ See list of domestic quarantines in Appendix B.

spection certificate or permit required hereby, and no common carrier or other person shall accept for shipment or remove such articles from the District of Columbia unless such certificate or permit is so affixed.

REGULATION 7. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of plants and plant products when such articles have been inspected and found apparently free from plant disease and insect infections and infestations and when such shipment is found to comply in full with all other quarantine regulations and restrictive orders applicable thereto.

REGULATION 8. PLACE AND TIME OF INSPECTION

Plants and plant products other than those listed in regulation 2 which are to be shipped out of the District of Columbia must be presented at the inspection house of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration (Twelfth and B Streets NW.), for inspection at the time of shipment, unless otherwise authorized by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. In cases of large shipments, arrangements may be made for inspection at other places by calling Main 4650, Branch 174, or addressing the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Application for inspection of narcissus bulbs, fiveleaf pines, currants and gooseberry plants, and other articles, the movement of which is restricted by quarantine regulations or other restrictive orders, shall be made at a season of the year and sufficiently in advance of the contemplated date of shipment to provide for compliance with such regulations.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after April 1, 1929, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia, promulgated August 26, 1920.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of March, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

Authority for the above regulations is given in the amendment to the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved May 31, 1920. This amendment was as follows:

SEC. 15. That in order further to control and eradicate and to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases and insect infections and infestations no plant or plant products for or capable of propagation, including nursery stock, hereinafter referred to as plants and plant products, shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia, except in compliance with such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter provided. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation shall determine that any plants and plant products in the District of Columbia are infested or infected with insect pests and diseases and that any place, articles, and substances used or connected therewith are so infested or infected, written notice thereof shall be given by him to the owner or person in possession or control thereof, and such owner or person shall forthwith control or eradicate and prevent the dissemination of such insect pest or disease and shall remove, cut, or destroy such infested and infected plants, plant products, and articles and substances used or connected therewith, which are hereby declared to be nuisances, within the time and in the manner required in said notice or by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever such owner or person can not be found, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to control and eradicate and prevent dissemination of such insect pest or disease and to remove, cut, or destroy infested or infected plants and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith, and the United States shall have an action of debt against such owner or persons for expenses incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture in that behalf. Employees of the Federal Horticultural Board are hereby authorized and required to inspect places, plants, and plant products and articles and substances used or connected therewith whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such inspections are necessary for the purposes of this section. For the

purpose of carrying out the provisions and requirements of this section and of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture made hereunder, and the notices given pursuant thereto, employees of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have power with a warrant to enter into or upon any place and open any bundle, package, or other container of plants or plant products whenever they shall have cause to believe that infections or infestations of plant pests and diseases exist therein or thereon, and when such infections or infestations are found to exist, after notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to the owner or person in possession or control thereof and an opportunity by said owner or person to be heard, to destroy the infected or infested plants or plant products contained therein. The police court or the municipal court of the District of Columbia shall have power, upon information supported by oath or affirmation showing probable cause for believing that there exists in any place, bundle, package, or other container in the District of Columbia any plant or plant product which is infected or infested with plant pests or disease, to issue warrants for the search for and seizure of all such plants and plant products. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby required, from time to time, to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and any person who shall move or allow to be moved, or shall ship, transport, or carry, by any means whatever, any plant or plant products from or into the District of Columbia, except in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed under this section, shall be punished, as is provided in section 10 of this act.

APPENDIX B

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES RELATING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The following list includes domestic plant quarantines issued prior to April 1, 1929. Under regulation 5, as given on a preceding page, "any plant or plant product or other article transported into the District of Columbia in violation of the quarantines listed below, as well as any quarantines issued subsequent to the date hereof, shall be subject to destruction, treatment, or return to the point of origin at the expense of the owner or shipper, unless released by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration." Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement from the District of Columbia of articles whose movement is restricted by such quarantines only "when such shipment is found to comply in full with all * * * quarantine regulations and restrictive orders applicable thereto."

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex., on account of the *Parlatoria* scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the *Phoenicococcus* scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its horizontal varieties, as well as certain other species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia*, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from the State of Rhode Island and from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire (eastern section), Massachusetts (eastern section), Connecticut (eastern section), and from Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y., and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and Sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New Hampshire (western section), Massachusetts (western section), Connecticut (western section), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products,

and of the plants and plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement interstate to any point outside of the State of New Jersey and the regulated areas of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, revised: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the regulated areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised: Prohibits the interstate movement of Thurberia, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona, and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus bulbs on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of 5-leaf pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts).

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pines (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

Asiatic beetle and Asiatic garden beetle.—Quarantine No. 66: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the State of New Jersey and from the regulated areas of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia of (1) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, and (2) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

APRIL 10, 1929.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title and return this letter to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has revised the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants, plant products, and other quarantined articles into and out of the District of Columbia, effective April 1, 1929, and has ordered that no plants or plant products or articles whose movement is restricted by Federal plant quarantines shall be moved or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia, except in compliance with said rules and regulations and such other rules, regulations, and notices of quarantine as may be promulgated under the authority of said act.

A copy of the order, with the rules and regulations thereunder, is inclosed.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT,

Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of the Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Plants, Plant Products, and Other Quarantined Articles Into and Out of the District of Columbia this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the District of Columbia]

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (No. 43)

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE REGULATIONS EXTENDED TO NEW AREAS

[Press notice]

FEBRUARY 27, 1929.

Under an amendment to the European corn-borer quarantine regulations issued to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture, certain new territory, mainly that found infested with this insect during the past season, is added to the regulated area, effective March 1, 1929. At the same time, the requirement of certification is discontinued with respect to packages of shelled corn weighing 2 pounds or less.

The 2-generation area is enlarged to include 28 new towns in Middlesex, New London, and Windham Counties, Conn.; 1 in Worcester County, Mass.; 4 in Cumberland and Sagadahoc Counties, Me.; and 8 in Carroll, Cheshire, and Grafton Counties, N. H. Throughout this area inspection and certification will now be required with respect to shelled corn (except in packages of 2 pounds or less), the cleaned seed of broomcorn and of sorghums and Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia.

The additional territory in the 1-generation or western area is more extensive. It consists of 7 towns in Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, N. H.; all of Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Rutland, and Windham Counties, and 35 towns in Bennington, Lamoille, Orleans, Washington, and Windsor Counties, Vt.; 66 towns in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties, Mass.; 1 town in Hartford County, Conn.; all of Carbon, Mifflin, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne Counties, and 31 towns in Columbia, Greene, Montour, Northumberland, and Schuylkill Counties, Pa.; 6 towns in Marshall

County, W. Va.; 131 towns in Belmont, Clarke, Darke, Fairfield, Fayette, Greene, Guernsey, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Muskingum, Perry, and Pickaway Counties, Ohio; 60 towns in Delaware, Fulton, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, Randolph, Starke, St. Joseph, and Wells Counties, Ind.; and all of the heretofore unregulated portions of the State of Michigan.

The requirements for the 1-generation area provide for the inspection and certification of shelled corn (except in packages of 2 pounds or less) and cleaned seed of broomcorn and of sorghum and Sudan grass only, as the strain of the borer found in that region does not attack flowers and vegetables.

The shipment of ear corn, cornstalks, and other parts and débris of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and Sudan-grass plants from the regulated areas to or through points outside thereof is prohibited.

The actual spread of the borer during the past year, except in the New England States, has been less than during previous seasons. In Indiana, however, it has found its way west to the shore of Lake Michigan, and that fact, added to its spread in the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, is the cause of the extension of the quarantine to cover that entire State.

MODIFICATION OF EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The amendment which follows modifies regulations 3 and 5 of the European corn-borer quarantine by (1) adding certain territory to the regulated areas, and (2) discontinuing the requirement of certification with respect to packages of shelled corn weighing 2 pounds or less.

C. L. MARLATT,

Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after March 1, 1929]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 3 and 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, which were promulgated December 29, 1927, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits.

Two-generation area

Massachusetts (eastern section).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Barre, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in Worcester County.

New Hampshire (eastern section).—Counties of Belknap, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in Carroll County; Rindge and Stoddard, in Cheshire County; Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in Grafton County.

Maine.—County of York; and Baldwin, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Harpswell, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in Cumberland County; Porter, in Oxford County; Bath, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham, Richmond, Topsham, and West Bath, in Sagadahoc County.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Connecticut (eastern section).—Clinton, East Haddam, Essex, Old Saybrook, Saybrook, and Westbrook, in Middlesex County; Bozrah, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Old Lyme, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, and Waterford, in New London County; Canterbury, Killingly, Plainfield, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, and Windham, in Windham County.

New York.—Fishers Island in Suffolk County.

One-generation area

New Hampshire (western section).—Alstead, Chesterfield, Hinsdale, Walpole, and Westmoreland, in Cheshire County; Charlestown and Langdon, in Sullivan County.

Vermont.—Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Rutland, and Windham; and Belvidere, Cambridge, Johnson, Morristown, and Waterville, in Lamoille County; Jay, in Orleans County; Warren, in Washington County; Andover, Baltimore, Bridgewater, Cavendish, Chester, Hartland, Ludlow, Plymouth, Reading, Rochester, Springfield, Weathersfield, Weston, West Windsor, Windsor, and Woodstock, in Windsor County.

Massachusetts (western section).—County of Berkshire; and Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colerain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, and Whately, in Franklin County; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, Westfield, and West Springfield, in Hampden County; Chesterfield, Cunningham, Easthampton, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Plainfield, Southhampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington, in Hampshire County.

Connecticut (western section).—Suffield, in Hartford County.

New York.—The entire State (except Fishers Island, in Suffolk County).

New Jersey.—Woodbridge, in Middlesex County; and Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, North Bergen, Union City, West New York, Guttenberg, and Secaucus, in Hudson County, being all that part of said county east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; and Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in Bedford County; Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, and Washington, in Fayette County; Aleppo, Center, Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Monongahela, Morgan, Morris, Richhill, Washington, Wayne, and Whitley, in Greene County; Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West, and Wood, in Huntingdon County; Coal, Delaware, East Cameron, East Chillisquaque, Gearhart, Lewis, Little Mahanoy, Lower Augusta, Mount Carmel, Point, Ralphe, Rockefeller, Rush, Shamokin, Turbot, Upper Augusta, West Cameron, West Chillisquaque, and Zerbe, in Northumberland County; Butler, Delano, East Union, Kline, Mahanoy, North Union, Rush, Ryan, Union, and West Mahanoy, in Schuylkill County; Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford,

Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stonycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in Somerset County.

West Virginia.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio; and Cameron, Clay, Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster, in Marshall County.

Ohio.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Belmont, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Miami, Morrow, Muskingum, Ottawa, Paulding, Pickaway, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Adams, Allen, Brown, Franklin, Greenville, Jackson, Mississinawa, Monroe, Patterson, Richland, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, and York, in Darke County; Jasper, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Paint, Wayne, and Union, in Fayette County; Bath, Beaver Creek, Cedarville, Miami, Ross, and Xenia, in Greene County; Butler, Harrison, Mad River, Van Buren, and Wayne, in Montgomery County; Bearfield, Clayton, Harrison, Hopewell, Jackson, Madison, Pike, Pleasant, Reading, and Thorn, in Perry County.

Michigan.—The entire State.

Indiana.—Counties of Adams, Allen, De Kalb, Elkhart, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Marshall, Noble, St. Joseph, Steuben, Wells, and Whitley; and Liberty, in Delaware County; New Castle, in Fulton County; Van Buren, in Grant County; Cass, Center, Clinton, Cool Spring, Galena, Hanna, Hudson, Johnson, Kankakee, Lincoln, Michigan, New Durham, Noble, Pleasant, Prairie, Scipio, Springfield, Union, Washington, and Wills, in LaPorte County; Franklin, Green, Greensfork, Jackson, Monroe, Stony Creek, Ward, Wayne, and White River, in Randolph County; Center, Davis, Jackson, North Bend, Oregon, and Washington, in Starke County; Chester, Noble, Lagro, Paw Paw, and Pleasant, in Wabash County.

REGULATION 5. CONTROL OF THE MOVEMENT OF RESTRICTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43, (sixth revision), shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof, nor from the 2-generation area to the 1-generation area (as designated in regulation 3), nor from the 1-generation area to the 2-generation area, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as follows:

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia, moved from the regulated areas of New Hampshire (western section), Massachusetts (western section), Vermont, Connecticut (western section), New York (except Fishers Island)⁶, New Jersey,⁶ Pennsylvania,⁶ West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Restrictions on the movement of the plants named in this paragraph relate only to the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire (eastern section), Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut (eastern section), and to Fishers Island in Suffolk County, N. Y.

(b) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, moved between the dates of January 1 and May 31, inclusive.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of bulbs and roots of dahlias and gladioli without stems.

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of packages of shelled corn weighing 2 pounds or less.

⁶Certain parts of the corn-borer regulated areas of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are also within the areas regulated on account of the Japanese beetle in Notice of Quarantine No. 48. Those desiring to ship horticultural and agricultural products from these regions should consult that quarantine for details.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(f) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(g) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the same regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside the regulated area in which they originated.

The restrictions on the movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and Sudan grass shall apply throughout the year and shall relate to interstate movement from each area designated as regulated into or through any point outside thereof. No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass, originating within a regulated area (except certified clean shelled corn and certified clean seed of broomcorn and of sorghums and Sudan grass), shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area, and no certificates will be issued authorizing such movement.

The articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), shall not be moved or allowed to be moved into the State of Maine from any point in the regulated areas outside that State unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture, except as provided in paragraphs (b) to (f), inclusive, of this regulation.

This amendment shall be effective on and after March 1, 1929, and shall cancel and supersede amendments No. 1 and No. 2 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision).

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of February, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

FEBRUARY 25, 1929.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 3 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective on and after March 1, 1929, given notice that regulations 3 and 5 have been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment No. 3 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

FEBRUARY 25, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective March 1, 1929. This amendment modifies regulations 3 and 5 by (1) adding certain territory to the regulated areas, and (2) discontinuing the requirement of certification with respect to packages of shelled corn weighing 2 pounds or less. Copies of said quarantine may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1929; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., March 18, 1929; Portland Press-Herald, Portland, Me., March 15, 1929; the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., March 15, 1929; the Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., March 15, 1929; Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., March 11, 1929; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., March 8, 1929; the World, New York, N. Y., March 9, 1929; the Toledo Blade, Toledo, Ohio, March 15, 1929; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1929; Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., March 9, 1929; Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., March 20, 1929; Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., March 9, 1929.]

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE EXTENDED TO MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Press notice]

JANUARY 29, 1929.

The Secretary of Agriculture to-day announced a revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine, effective February 15, extending the regulated area and modifying the regulations governing the interstate movement of farm products, nursery stock, and certain other materials, including sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia are now brought under the provisions of this quarantine for the first time. New territory placed in the regulated area includes Cecil County, Md. (except the voting district of Cecilton); the entire District of Columbia; the city of Alexandria and Arlington County, Va.; all of Delaware north of Sussex County and the town of Milford in that county; Rye Township in Perry County, Pa.; and 11 townships in the southern part of New Haven County, Conn.

Provisions of the quarantine require inspection and certification of farm products during the summer from June 15 to October 15, inclusive, except that the following articles are exempted: Potatoes and sweet potatoes when free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, grains, mushrooms, onion sets, broomcorn, and, when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, hay and straw.

Interstate movement of farm products from the District of Columbia and from the regulated part of Virginia, however, is to be unrestricted for the season 1929, owing to the slight degree of infestation in these areas.

Inspection and certification are also required for nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants for ornamental use. These restrictions on nursery and ornamental stock and other plants apply throughout the year, except that in the case of cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and incapable of propagation they are in effect only during the summer months from June 15 to October 15, inclusive. Smooth bulbs of tulips, hyacinth, gladiolus, and narcissus are completely exempted from the certification requirements throughout the year.

All sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure before being moved interstate from any point in the regulated area into or through any outside point must be certified, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes from the District of Columbia or from the regulated areas of Virginia.

Shippers are required to make application for inspection sufficiently in advance of the probable date of shipment, and to clean all trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting regulated articles before they are again moved interstate after such use. During the beetle-flight period in the summer—that is, from June 15 to October 15, inclusive—farm products, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure moving interstate are required to be screened, covered, or otherwise protected to prevent infestation of these articles. This requirement applies to all automobiles, trucks, wagons, cars, and boats hauling such articles from the regulated area to points outside.

Changes made in the regulations in the new revision include, in addition to the extension of territory, a slight modification in the regulations affecting Class III nurseries and a new requirement whereby shippers of farm products from New York City are brought under the same certification regulations as those which apply to the remainder of the main regulated area.

With respect to certain isolated points of Japanese-beetle spread, including Hagerstown, Frederick, Cambridge, and Delmar, Md.; Lewistown and Sayre, Pa.; Hartford and New London, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.; and Delmar, Del., no Federal order has been issued. The Secretary of Agriculture approves the policy of treating these areas as separate control units, conditioned upon cooperation by the States concerned acceptable to the department providing for (a) nursery control under State quarantines but with Federal supervision and (b) the enforcement of clean-up operations to reduce or if possible as to certain points to eradicate the pest.

The clean-up operations referred to consist of soil treatment of areas known or believed to be infested with the larvae and the collection of beetles during the next summer by use of traps or by hand. The Secretary points out that under these controls the security against spread from such outlying points may be even more satisfactory than in the general area under the Japanese-beetle quarantine. At the same time the benefit of active cooperation by the States, towns, and individuals concerned will be secured and the clean-up program may be expected greatly to reduce the numbers of beetles and practically to eliminate the kind of spread which it is impossible to control with any large measure of success under quarantine regulations.

Copies of the quarantine and regulations may be secured by addressing the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE—REVISED REGULATIONS UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 48

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of Quarantine 48 and the regulations supplemental thereto include substantially the following changes of interest to shippers: The former regulated area is enlarged to include part of one county in the State of Maryland, as well as certain new territory in Connecticut, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; an additional regulated area consisting of the District of Columbia and part of the State of Virginia is designated, but the restrictions placed on the latter area relate only to the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure; shipments of farm products from New York City are brought under the same certification requirements as apply to the remainder of the main regulated area; a slight modification is made in the regulations affecting Class III nurseries; and regulations 5, 6, and 7 have been rearranged in the interest of simplification.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief of Administration.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (SIXTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after February 15, 1929]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia and the District of Columbia to

prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after February 15, 1929. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, such limitation shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle to other States and Territories, and when the movement of the restricted articles intrastate from such regulated areas is so safeguarded as to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the quarantined States and thence into interstate commerce.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of January, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (SEVENTH REVISION), SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Effective on and after February 15, 1929, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese-beetle quarantine]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle*: The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newn.), in any stage of development.

(b) The terms infested, infestation, and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area*: Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area*: Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(e) *Farm products*: Those products included in Notice of Quarantine No. 48 under items (1) and (2); namely, farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock*: Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants for ornamental use.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*: Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure of any kind, and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*: Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse:* A greenhouse which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in Regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, or similar plots safeguarded and treated in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(j) *Inspector:* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sixth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas: *Provided*, That the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine may move interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, towns, cities, hundreds, and election districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—Towns of Bridgeport, Darien, Easton, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Shelton, Stamford, Stratford, Trumbull, Weston, Westport, and Wilton, in Fairfield County; Ansonia, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Milford, New Haven, North Haven, Orange, Seymour, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in New Haven County.

Delaware.—Counties of New Castle and Kent, and the town of Milford, in Sussex County.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—County of Cecil, omitting that part of said county south of the Bohemia River, namely, election district No. 1 (Cecilton).

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Nassau, Rockland, and Suffolk (except Fishers Island); New York City (including the Boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Richmond, and Queens); and the towns of Bedford, East Chester, Greenburg, Harrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, Mount Vernon, New Castle, New Rochelle, North Castle, Ossining, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, and Yonkers, and those portions of the towns of Cortland and Yorktown south of the Croton River, in Westchester County.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill; the townships of Upper Allen, Lower Allen, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Middlesex, Monroe, and Silver Spring, in Cumberland County; Rye, in Perry County; and the following townships and cities, in Lackawanna County, and all territory southeast of said townships and cities in said county, namely, Ransom, Scranton, Dickson City, Blakely, Archbald, Carbondale, and Fell.

Virginia.—County of Arlington, and city of Alexandria.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS

Section A.—Control of movement

Farm products shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof

unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor by an inspector except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the following products at any time of the year: Potatoes and sweet potatoes when free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, grains, mushrooms, onion sets, broomcorn, and when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, hay and straw.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products from the District of Columbia nor from the regulated area of Virginia.

Section B.—Conditions of certification

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of farm products to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the farm products have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs, and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the farm products have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the farm products have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be shipped directly from the freight yards or unloading docks, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only for shipment from markets which are not subject to infestation within the market.

(4) When the farm products were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated area.

REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Section A.—Control of movement

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of smooth bulbs of tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, and narcissus⁷ from the regulated areas to points outside thereof.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped directly from the docks or freight yards of the port of entry in the original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and incapable of propagation (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss, and dried portions of plants free from soil).

⁷The interstate movement of narcissus bulbs is subject to the restrictions contained in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 62, Narcissus Bulb Quarantine.

Section B.—Conditions of certification

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock in districts included in the regulated areas but in which districts neither grubs in the soil nor beetles have been found may be classified as Class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of section 6 of this regulation nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment from such premises to points outside the regulated areas without further inspection and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants originating in nurseries or greenhouses of Classes II and III.

(2) *Class II.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock in districts recently or scantily infested by the beetle, but in which nurseries or greenhouses no beetles have been found and in which it has not been possible to determine any soil invasion will be classified as Class II. Upon compliance with the requirements of sections (4) and (6) of this regulation nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment from such premises to points outside the regulated area upon determination that the stock concerned is free from infestation. Such determination may be made, either (a) by complete removal of the soil from such stock; or (b) by inspection of the outside of the soil ball and removal and inspection of the upper 4 inches of the soil therefrom; or (c) in the case of plants, (such as azaleas), which would be injured by such removal, by inspection and removal of the soil from 5 per cent of the plants and by intensive examination of the soil in the block concerned; or (d) by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse. (See sec. 4 hereof.)

(3) *Class III.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or beetles occur or located in districts known to be generally infested will be classified as Class III. Upon compliance with sections (4) and (6) of this regulation, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment from such premises to points outside the regulated area under any one of the following conditions:

(a) That the roots shall be treated with carbon disulphide emulsion or by other approved means in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (b) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by washing or shaking; or (c) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse. (See sec. 4 hereof.)

In the case of nursery properties, consisting of separate units operated independently, such units may be considered for the purpose of rating in Class II or Class III, as though they were independent nurseries, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by the recent or scanty infestation of the district concerned, upon compliance with such conditions as the said inspector may require.

(4) Greenhouses of Class II or Class III may be certified as prescribed in paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof, upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heelings-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in Class II or Class III shall be kept screened during the period of flight of the beetle—namely, between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, in manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from areas in which Class II or Class III nurseries or greenhouses are located, or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. If such treated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses it must be stored in a tightly closed building or container.

(c) Plants potted in certified soil (see regulation 7) in nurseries or greenhouses of Class II or Class III and placed in outdoor screened frames during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area under the following conditions: A careful inspection shall be made of the soil from not less than 10 per cent of the pots. The soil in and including an area not less than 3 feet wide surrounding the frames shall be treated not later than the preceding October 1 with arsenate-of-lead powder applied uniformly at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre. The soil examination and treatment shall be made under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(d) Plants potted in certified soil (see regulation 7) in nurseries or greenhouses of Class II or Class III and placed in beds in the open during the period October 16 to June 14 may be certified by the inspector for interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area upon compliance with the following conditions performed under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to such inspector: A fine-mesh screen must be so placed in the bottom of each pot as to prevent the entrance of beetle larvæ through the drainage hole; the soil in beds on which the pots are placed must have been treated not less than three months previous to the time the pots are placed in the beds with arsenate-of-lead powder applied uniformly at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre, under the direction and supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; no pots shall be placed within 3 feet of soil which has not been treated; before pots are placed on treated beds, careful soil examination shall be made of the beds and their freedom from infestation determined by the inspector: *Provided*, That the use of the fine-mesh screens in such pots may be omitted when the soil treatment specified has been carried out on such beds for at least three consecutive years and so long as the soil treatment is continued yearly thereafter in accordance with the above requirements.

(5) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil and incapable of propagation may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated area, either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of Class I or in a certified greenhouse of Class II or Class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also sec. A (3) of this regulation.)

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (a) shall restrict their purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each purchase and the said certificate shall accompany the article when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (c) shall report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated area and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated area. They shall also report immediately in writing all purchases of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Certification may be denied to any person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped directly from the docks or freight yards of the port of entry may be certified for interstate movement to points outside the regulated areas when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from classified premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route and, when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

REGULATION 7. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

Section A.—Control of movement

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas into or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand for construction purposes from the District of Columbia or from the regulated area of Virginia.

Section B.—Conditions of certification

Certificates for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from the regulated areas to points outside thereof may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (a) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (b) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (c) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphid under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation will be required as a condition of certification of all sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

REGULATION 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Farm products, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure moving interstate between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method determined by the inspector as necessary to prevent infestation of the articles listed. This requirement shall apply to each automobile, truck, wagon, car, and boat hauling such articles from the regulated area to points outside thereof.

REGULATION 9. MARKETING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION

Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall bear a certificate showing the contents to be apparently free from infestation.

The inspection certificate in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment, or in the case of truck or other road vehicle the certificate shall accompany the vehicle.

Misuse or transfer of certificates or use of void certificates is prohibited and may result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

REGULATION 10. CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7 shall make appli-

cation for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and to so place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated can not be determined by the inspector certification will be refused.

REGULATION 11. INSPECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved or offered for movement interstate which contains or may contain articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations shall be subject to inspection by inspectors at any time or place.

REGULATION 12. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

REGULATION 13. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after February 15, 1929, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated March 21, 1927, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 25th day of January, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing: United States Department of Agriculture, Japanese Beetle Control, Box 361, Camden, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained in Shelton, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Glassboro, Trenton, New Brunswick, and Rutherford, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; and Norristown, Lancaster, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling Main 4650, Branch 174, the inspection house of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Twelfth and B Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of entomology, agricultural experiment station, New Haven, Conn.
Department of agriculture, Dover, Del.

Department of zoology and entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Bureau of statistics and inspection, department of agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture and markets, Albany, N. Y.

Bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Division of plant industry, department of agriculture and immigration, Richmond, Va.

P. Q. C. A.—220

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATION 6,
QUARANTINE 48 (SIXTH REVISION), ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE

FEBRUARY 21, 1929.

The purpose of this circular is to give a more definite and exact interpretation of procedure to be followed in the paragraphs concerned of regulation 6, Quarantine 48 (sixth revision, effective February 15, 1929).

Under section B (3) the first sentence of the first paragraph is to be interpreted for purposes of enforcement as follows:

"Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or beetles have been found will be classified as Class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties."

The final paragraph of this section is to be interpreted for administrative purposes as follows:

"In the case of nursery properties under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as Class II or Class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in Class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such subdivisions in Classes II or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs."

Inasmuch as all nurseries, or subdivisions thereof, to be in Class II must be uninfested with beetles or grubs, the requirement of screening openings in greenhouses and cold frames in such nurseries as prescribed in regulation 6, section B (4), will be made optional with the nurseryman in question.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

JANUARY 25, 1929.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sixth revision), effective on and after February 15, 1929, quarantined the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, and has ordered that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the revised rules and regulations supplemental to said quarantine or in amendments thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, (sixth revision), with revised rules and regulations mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

JANUARY 25, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sixth revision), effective February 15, 1929, quarantined the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, and has ordered that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States or District in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the revised rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto. Copies of said quarantine and revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 25, 1929; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., February 6, 1929; Washington Evening Star, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1929; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., February 7, 1929; The World, New York, N. Y., February 7, 1929; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., February 7, 1929; Cecil Whig, Elkton, Md., February 9, 1929; Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, Va., February 6, 1929.]

MEXICAN FRUIT-WORM QUARANTINE (No. 64)

HARVESTING PERIOD FOR GRAPEFRUIT, ORANGES, AND KUMQUATS IS EXTENDED IN TEXAS AREA REGULATED ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEXICAN FRUIT WORM

[Press notice]

JANUARY 31, 1929.

The United States Department of Agriculture announces that, under the authority given in the regulations supplemental to the quarantine on account of the Mexican fruit worm, the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration has approved the action of the State of Texas in fixing, for the present season, March 30 as the date on which grapefruit and certain other fruits must be removed from the trees in the Mexican fruit-worm regulated territory. The host-free period prescribed in the regulations will begin on March 31, and no fruits susceptible to infestation by the Mexican fruit worm, such as grapefruits, oranges, kumquats, peaches, apples, guavas, and others, will be permitted to develop in orchards or to exist elsewhere within the regulated area after that date.

The date fixed for this season is one month later than the beginning of the host-free period in 1928. This change is made at the urgent request of orchard owners and other interests concerned, and was recommended by the State Department of Agriculture of Texas. The grapefruit and oranges this season are ripening later than usual, due to rains occurring late in September and early in October, with the result that not much more than half of the crop has been moved out to date. The wholehearted cooperation of the residents in the regulated area has resulted in the practically complete elimination of secondary host-fruit trees, thus greatly reducing the possibility of any Mexican fruit-worm infestation becoming established.

NURSERY-STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

[T. D. 43163]

QUARANTINE AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37, WITH REVISED REGULATIONS—EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1928

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1929.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of a new edition, issued by the Department of Agriculture, of Quarantine No. 37, with revised regulations, applicable to nursery stock, plants, and seeds from certain foreign countries, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

It is stated by the Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter dated December 28, 1928, that "This edition supersedes all previous editions and amendments. The principal changes are indicated in the introductory note and, as pointed out therein, this is substantially a reprint rather than a revised edition. Java and Mexico have been added to the countries listed under Appendix B as having provided for inspection and certification in conformity with the requirements of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912."

E. W. CAMP,
Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and regulations.]

P. Q. C. A.—222

FLOWERS MAY BE CUT FROM FIELD-GROWN BULBOUS IRIS IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL PERMIT

MARCH 28, 1929.

Persons propagating bulbous iris under special permits are advised that the cutting of flowers (not foliage) from field plantings of such bulbs is hereafter permitted. This decision is based on the advice of the horticultural

specialists of the department that the judicious cutting of flowers (not foliage) from field-grown bulbous iris will not materially reduce the propagation results.

It should be distinctly understood, however, that this action does not modify in any way, other than as to the cutting of flowers, the conditions of release of bulbous iris imported for propagation under special permit as indicated in HB-194, revised July 28, 1927, Utilization of Plants Entered for Propagation.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

PINK-BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (No. 52)

CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP OF PINK-BOLLWORM AND THURBERIA-WEEVIL PROJECTS

JANUARY 16, 1929.

To fill a long-felt need of a special assistant to the officer in charge of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, in order that closer contact may be maintained with the field stations under that project, George G. Becker will, in the near future, be transferred to Washington. Mr. Becker has been in charge of the field direction of the work under the pink-bollworm and Thurberia-weevil projects since July 1, 1926. His former duties in connection with these projects have to-day been assumed by R. E. McDonald.

Mr. McDonald was the State entomologist of Texas for a number of years, and more recently was an agent of this administration. To Mr. McDonald is largely due the credit for the whole-hearted cooperation which the State of Texas has given to the department's efforts to eradicate or control the pink bollworm since the discovery of this pest in that State. His extended experience with cotton insects, his close association with this work in Texas during all these years, and his familiarity with all phases of the project and with the past policies of the department peculiarly qualify him for the duties to which he has now been assigned.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

1929 AMENDMENT TO TEXAS PINK-BOLLWORM LAW⁸

[Approved February 26, 1929]

AN ACT To amend Articles 74 and 75 of Chapter 3, Title 4 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925; providing the conditions under which the pink boll worms are to be found; providing compensation for all losses incurred or expenses sustained by all persons, firms or corporations required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 4 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925; and enlarging the powers of the Compensation Claim Board; providing for State ownership or lease of fumigation and sterilization plants; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Article 74 of Chapter 3, Title 4 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

"ARTICLE 74: Whenever the Commissioner of Agriculture shall deem it necessary to the protection of the cotton industry of Texas that the growing of cotton within any area of the State, except as provided for in the preceding articles hereof, be placed under supervision, or that cotton growing be prohibited as a means of aiding in the control and eradication of the pink boll worm, he shall cause to be made a thorough examination of such area by a competent and experienced entomologist, who shall, after going upon the premises and after making an examination in person, report the result thereof to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Should this report express the conclusion that pink boll worms exist in such numbers as to constitute a serious menace within the territory under investigation, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify this report to the Governor, who shall cause the Pink Boll Worm Commission hereinafter provided for, to hold a hearing at some central and easily accessible point within the area under investigation; due notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in some newspaper in or near the county or counties under investigation, at least ten days before such hearing. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall present to the Commission a statement setting forth the following facts:

"1. The name of the entomologist making the examination on behalf of the State Department of Agriculture.

"2. The date when such examination was made.

"3. The locality where the pink boll worm is alleged to exist.

⁸The Texas pink bollworm law as passed in 1921 will be found in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board, No. 71 (July-December 1921, pages 109-114). In the amendment printed here the terms Articles 74 and 75 refer to sections 8 and 9 respectively of the bill as printed at that time.

"4. That the inspector invited the owner of the land or his agent or representative to accompany him on the inspection trip, and that the owner or his representative accompanied him or declined to do so.

"5. Any other information deemed necessary by the Commission for the discharge of its duties under the provisions of this Chapter.

"Such statement shall be verified by oath of the person making the same and shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and be open to the inspection of the public. Said Pink Boll Worm Commission shall make a report to the Governor immediately after the hearing. Should this report and recommendation be for the prevention of the planting of cotton in any Area and for the establishment of a non-cotton zone, such recommendation shall specify the area to be embraced in the proposed non-cotton zone. Upon receipt of this report, the Governor shall declare the growing of cotton within such area as may be recommended by the Pink Boll Worm Commission a public menace, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to plant, cultivate or grow cotton, or to allow cotton to grow within such zone, such proclamation of the Governor to remain in effect until the Pink Boll Worm Commission, herein provided for, shall have certified that the condition of menace no longer exists. In the event of the establishment of any non-cotton zone authorized by this Chapter, all persons prevented from producing cotton in the non-cotton zones shall be entitled to receive compensation from the State in the measure of the actual and necessary losses sustained thereby. In all regulated or restricted areas now established or that may hereafter be established, all persons, firms or corporations required to comply with said regulations or restrictions imposed upon them by law or any constituted authority shall be entitled to receive compensation for the actual losses sustained and for all actual expenses incurred by reason of said restrictions or regulations. From and after July 1, 1929, the State shall own or lease and operate all fumigation and sterilization plants and shall operate same without cost to the cotton grower or gin, compress or mill owner. The Compensation Claim Board, herein provided for, shall have full power and authority to determine the amount of compensation to such persons, firms or corporations. In determining the actual and necessary losses, the Compensation Claim Board shall take into consideration the value of the average yield of cotton and other crops second in economic importance thereto in that vicinity; the total amount of land planted to crops during the year for which compensation is claimed; the percentage of such land customarily planted in cotton in that vicinity, and such other factors as they deem essential. The words "cultivated crops" as used above shall not be construed to include any small grain crops, hay or pasture crops which are not cultivated during the growing season. No person shall be entitled to compensation who does not in good faith obey the proclamation of the Governor establishing such non-cotton or regulated zone. Should the report of the Pink Boll Worm Commission express the conclusion that it will not be dangerous to the cotton industry of Texas to permit the growing of cotton within such district under such rules and regulations as it shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the pink boll worm, the Governor shall proclaim such area as may be set out in the report of the Pink Boll Worm Commission a regulated zone, in which it shall be unlawful to plant, cultivate and market cotton except under such rules and regulations as shall be promulgated therefore by the Commissioner of Agriculture, which may include the planting of seed from non-infested territory, ginning at designated gins, milling or disinfecting of all seed products within such zone, marketing, cleaning of fields, and such other rules as may be found necessary; provided that no ginner shall be authorized to gin cotton from regulated zones unless he shall disinfect all seed under such rules as the Commissioner of Agriculture shall prescribe. Such proclamation of the Governor, establishing such regulated zone shall remain in effect until the Pink Boll Worm Commission shall have certified that the menace no longer exists."

SEC. 2. That Article 75 of Chapter 3, Title 4 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 be amended so as to thereafter read as follows:

"Article 75. The Governor shall appoint a Compensation Claim Board for the State, who shall serve until relieved therefrom by the Governor, whose duty it shall be determined in the manner herein provided the measure of compensation due persons prevented from growing cotton and the damages sustained by persons having cotton condemned and destroyed as provided for herein, and losses sustained or expenses incurred by all persons, firms or corporations in such regulated or restricted areas. The said Board shall be composed of three citizens of the State residing outside any area under quarantine under the provisions of this law, at least two of whom are actually engaged in the production of cotton. Before entering upon their duties, the members of the Board shall take the official oath, and shall organize by electing one of its members chairman and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall act as ex-officio secretary. The concurrence of two members of the Board shall constitute legal action. The Compensation Claim Board shall conduct a public hearing in the county or counties from which the claims for compensation have been filed, due notice of which hearing shall be given by publication in some newspaper published in or near the county or counties in which the claimant resides, not less than ten days before the date of such hearing, and by mailing from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture a letter to each claimant, not less than ten days before the date of such hearing, which notices shall state the time and place of each hearing. Every such claim for compensation from the State shall be made under oath, attested by two citizens of the county in which the claimant resides, upon blanks to be furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Every such claim shall state:

"1. The name and the post office of the claimant.

"2. The location of the farm upon which the claim is based.

"3. The total acreage of all cultivated crops produced in the year in which such claim is presented.

"4. All other information deemed essential by the said Compensation Claim Board for the performance of the duties developed upon them by this law—

Each allotment of compensation shall be evidenced by a written order, entered in a permanently bound book kept by the Board in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and a certified copy of each allotment shall be given the claimant. If any claimant is dissatisfied with the action of the Claim Board on his claim, he shall have the right within six months after the decision of the Claim Board to make application to the District Court of the county of which he is a resident or in which his cotton was

destroyed or in which he was prevented from growing cotton or in the county where actual losses were sustained or actual expenses were incurred and have the action of the Claim Board reviewed by such District Court. If the State, acting through the Commissioner of Agriculture, is dissatisfied with any such decision of the Claim Board, it shall likewise have the right to resort to said court for such review."

Sec. 3. The fact that there is now no law providing compensation to persons, firms or corporations sustaining losses and incurring expenses by reason of the operation of Chapter 3, Title 4, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas of 1925, in regulated areas creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and said Rule is hereby suspended, and that this Act be in force and take effect from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 53)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

JANUARY 5, 1929.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of revised quarantine order No. 53, effective January 1, 1929, on account of the satin moth, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantined areas in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Quarantine Order No. 53 prohibits the movement from any point in the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof capable of propagation.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PUSSY-WILLOW SHIPMENTS BANNED IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AREA

[Press notice]

JANUARY 31, 1929.

Residents of western Washington are requested to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture by refraining from any efforts to ship pussy willows to other parts of the country, says a statement issued to-day from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Cheerful acceptance of a necessary regulation will help to prevent the spread of the satin moth, and will also relieve the administration from the necessity of imposing penalties for violations.

During January and February the luxuriant growth of pussy willows in the Puget Sound region has been a subject of astonishment and admiration to travelers and new residents from the Eastern and Northern States. "What could be more natural," the administration comments, "than to cut a bundle of decorative pussy-willow twigs to send to friends in the snow-covered New England and upper Mississippi Valley States."

"The shipment of parcels of these twigs has been a common practice and until recent years was unobjectionable," says the statement. "In 1925, however, the satin moth, an enemy of poplar and willow, was discovered in King County, Wash., and several counties to the north situated between Puget Sound and the Cascade Mountains. It was necessary for the United States Department of Agriculture to establish a quarantine prohibiting the movement of poplar and willow trees and cuttings capable of propagation from any part of the infested area. Later, after the satin moth spread, the quarantine was extended, and it now prohibits the movement of these trees and cuttings from all parts of the State of Washington west of the Cascade Mountains; namely, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania Counties, and all the territory between those counties and the Pacific Ocean.

"The satin moth is a serious pest of poplar and willow trees and if introduced into certain parts of the Plains States, where these species are the most popular and in some places the only satisfactory source of shade, would undoubtedly cause a high degree of damage. The silver poplar is a favorite host plant. Where the moths become numerous, other varieties of poplar and also willows are attacked more and more commonly. The insect derives its name from the white satinlike appearance of the adult moths. The females lay their eggs on the poplar and willow trees in the late summer and these soon hatch

into small larvae. The latter pass the winter concealed in the crevices of the bark, in webs so hidden and inconspicuous as often to escape even the most careful inspection. On account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining whether poplars and willows are free from infestation, the movement of these plants and cuttings from any of the infested areas into or through any other State or territory of the United States is prohibited by the Federal quarantine.

"Postmasters and the agents of transportation companies are instructed to refuse to accept such articles for transportation, and if accepted they are subject to interception by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, en route or at destination, and the shipper is subject to prosecution."

WOODGATE-RUST QUARANTINE (No. 65)

WOODGATE-RUST REGULATIONS AMENDED

[Press notice]

MARCH 15, 1929.

The quarantine regulations on account of the Woodgate rust, a dangerous disease attacking Scotch pine and several other hard pines, have been amended to include Madison County, N. Y., according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. The amendment becomes effective on April 1, 1929. The entire area now under quarantine on account of this disease comprises the following counties in the State of New York: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, and St. Lawrence.

This quarantine prohibits the movement of Scotch pine and certain other hard pines from the above counties to points outside the State.

AMENDMENT OF WOODGATE-RUST QUARANTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The amendment which follows adds Madison County, N. Y., to the area designated as regulated on account of the Woodgate rust.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 65

(Effective on and after April 1, 1929)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, on account of the Woodgate rust, which were promulgated October 18, 1928, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the proviso to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, and St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, including all cities, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits.

This amendment shall be effective on and after April 1, 1929.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of March, 1929.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO COMMON CARRIERS

MARCH 9, 1929.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, on account of the Woodgate rust, effective on and after April 1, 1929, given notice that regulation 3 has been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

[Do not detach this receipt]

Received this notice and the copy of amendment 1 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 65 mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1929.

(Signature)

(Title)

[Sent to all common carriers in the State of New York.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

MARCH 9, 1929.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 65, on account of the Woodgate rust, effective April 1, 1929. This amendment extends the regulated area to include Madison County, N. Y. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in Oneida Dispatch, Oneida, N. Y., March 22, 1929.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN WYOMING

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 11, 1929.

The State of Wyoming has established places for terminal inspection under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"All field-grown woody plants, or cuttings or scions thereof, including cut flowers; and all strawberry plants: *Provided*, That said list of plants and plant products shall not apply to any nursery stock which bears a Wyoming tag certifying that the nursery stock is being shipped from a nursery licensed to do business in Wyoming for the current season, nor to tree and field seeds, bulbs, and hothouse or field-grown herbaceous plants."

All postmasters are therefore informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Wyoming may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

Postmasters within the State of Wyoming shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Wyoming named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Sheridan.

Casper.

Laramie.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, division of classification.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN MISSISSIPPI

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 9, 1929.

Postmasters in the State of Mississippi are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Wiggins, so that the complete list of such terminal inspection points in Mississippi is as follows:

A. & M. College.	Holly Springs.	Pascagoula.
Biloxi.	Houston.	Poplarville.
Brookhaven.	Jackson.	Senatobia.
Cleveland.	Laurel.	Starkville.
Corinth.	Meridian.	Tupelo.
Durant.	Moss Point.	West Jackson.
Grenada.	Natchez.	Wiggins.
Gulfport.	Ocean Springs.	Yazoo City.

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the administration during the period January 1 to March 31, 1929:

JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Maud A. Corbett, Wandel Dahlia Gardens, Matawan, N. J., in the interstate shipment on February 23, 1928, of 22 dahlia tubers and 3 dahlia clumps to San Gabriel, Calif., a point outside the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 356.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Wilbur S. Fargo (trading as The Growers' Sales Co.), Clinton, N. J., in the interstate shipment on October 27, 1928, of 1 rose bush to St. Louis, Mo., a point outside the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 362.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Edward Cirillo, New Haven, Conn., in the interstate transportation on July 17, 1928, of 42 bushels of green corn and 5 baskets of beans in the pod from an infested area in New York to New Haven, Conn., a point outside of the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$75. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 361.)

BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* the Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans., in the interstate shipment in March, 1928, of 3 black currant plants in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 354.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Antonio Salazar, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Louis Carbajal, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 piece of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* John E. Moseley, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 avocado from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Tiburcia Rojas, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 7 pieces of sugar cane and 1 orange from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* R. E. de la Garza, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 8 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. M. Bonillas, Nogales, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 23 pomegranates, 99 sweet limes, 3 grapefruit, 28 oranges, 12 pieces of sugar cane, and 1 box of plants from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Matias Flores, Brownsville, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Alberto Alvarez, Douglas, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 37 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Valentina Rivera vda de Avila, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 21 pieces of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Enrique Martinez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 mamey from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Alejandra Perez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 2 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Maria Sepulveda, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 1 apple and 1 sweet lime from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose J. Dominguez, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 4 avocados from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Francisca Alanis, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 5 pieces of sugar cane and 1 orange from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Amanda Martinez, Nogales, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 6 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Daniel Martinez, Eagle Pass, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 10 pieces of sugar cane from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Antonio Estrada and wife, El Paso, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 26 plants and 5 sweet potatoes from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* J. M. Azios, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 3 plants from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Vicente Ayala, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 93 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$15.

In the case of the United States *v.* Amelie Montes, Laredo, Tex., in attempting to smuggle in 26 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Calletano Carillas, Nogales, Ariz., in attempting to smuggle in 48 guavas, 26 limes (sweet), and 2 oranges from Mexico, the defendant was fined \$5.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

C. L. MARLATT, *Chief of Administration.*

S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief.*

B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*

R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*

C. A. LOCKE, *Executive Assistant.*

H. T. CRONIN, *Administrative Assistant.*

E. R. SASSNER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*

S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*

A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine, (Headquarters, Melrose Highlands, Mass.).*

L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, Boston, Mass.; Western Section, Toledo, Ohio).*

C. H. HADLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, Camden, N. J.).*

R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*

B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*

P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*

ADVISORY FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD

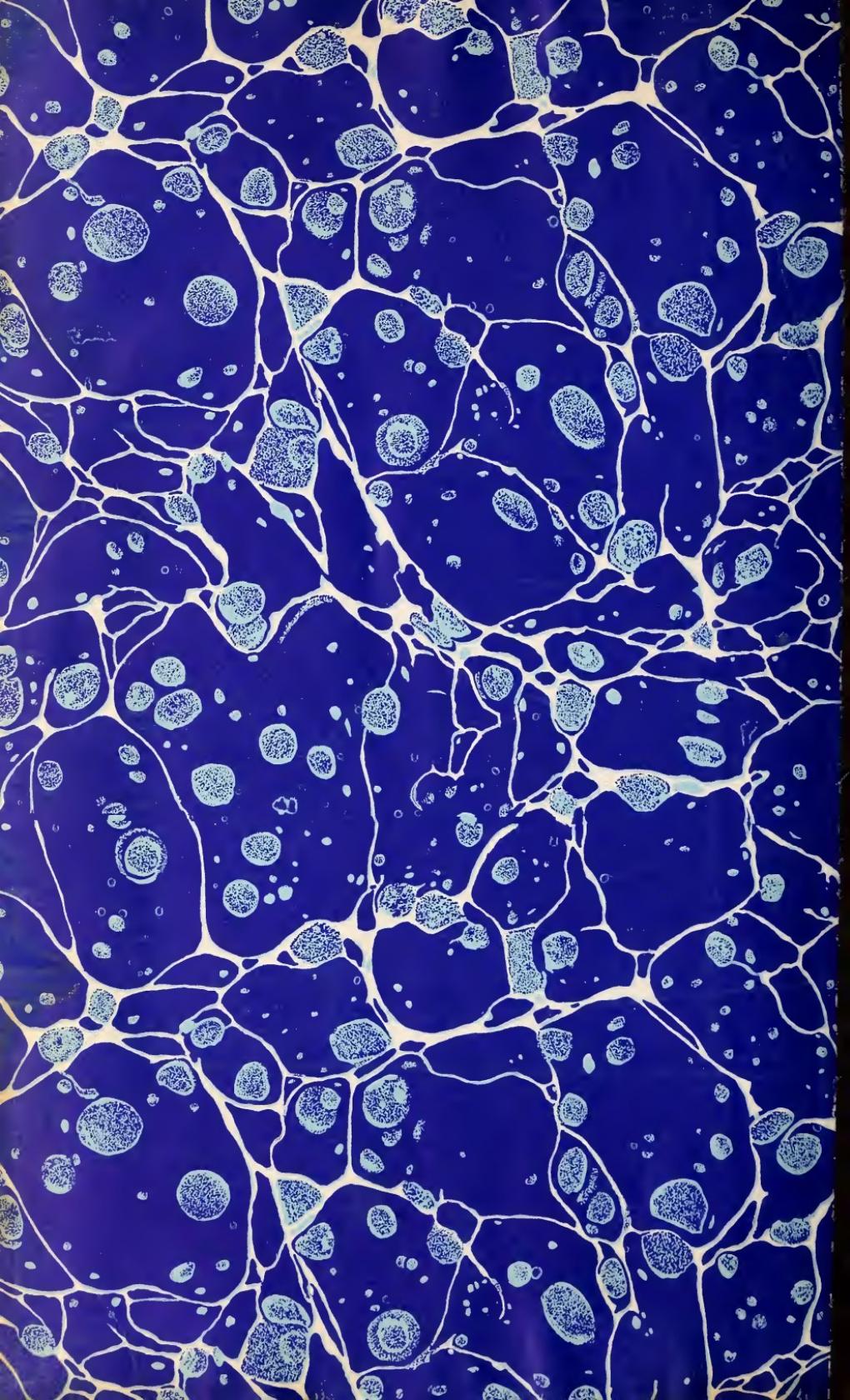
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